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FILED

JAN 11 2021

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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Attorney for Plaintiffs GREGORY SMITH, M.D. and CARMELITA YAMBALIA

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

GREGORY G. SMITH, M.D., a Professional Corporation,

Debtor

GREGORY G. SMITH, M.D., individually and as the genuine physician-owner of GREGORY G. SMITH, M.D., A Professional Corporation; CARMELITA YAMBALIA, an individual,

Plaintiffs,

v.

AMIR FRIEDMAN, M.D, an individual; MITESHKUMAR PATEL, aka MITESH PATEL, aka MIKE PATEL, individually and as the fraudulent, putative de-facto majority owner, director and officer of the Debtor-In-Possession, GREGORY G. SMITH, M.D., a Professional Corporation; SARATH ARTHAM, an individual: SUCHIR ARTHAM, an individual; MEDITAB SOFTWARE, INC., a California corporation; MEDVISION, INC., an Illinois corporation; MEDPHARM SERVICES, LLC, a Puerto Rico limited liability company; DR CATALYST LLC, a Puerto Rico limited liability company; NIVANO PHYSICIANS, INC, a California corporation; PARAGI PATEL, an individual; DAVID KYLE, D.O., an individual; MIKHAIL PALATNIK, M.D., an individual; YVETTE HARGROVE-BROWN, M.D., M.H.A., MEd, an individual; CARMEN HERNANDEZ, M.D., an individual; DANIEL ROSE, M.D., an individual; CLINICA

Defendants.

MEDICA GENERAL, a California corporation;

VENU KONDLE, M.D., an individual; ALBERT SOSA, an individual; CHUKWUKA CHIDI, CPA,

Case No. 20-24783-A-11 24 - 02003

Docket Control No.: MHK-

ADVERSARY COMPLAINT FOR:

- 1. Violation of False Claims Act (Lincoln Law)
 - Medicare And Procurement Fraud
 - Noncompliance with HIPPA
- 2. Unfair Competition (Theft of Patient Files and Customer Lists)
- 3. Rescission and Restitution (Stock Purchase Agreement)
- 4. Breach of Contract (Stock Purchase Agreement)
- 5. Fraud and Deceit
- 6. Declaratory Relief
- 7. Injunctive Relief
- 8. Avoiding Fraudulent Transfers
- 9. Avoiding and Recovering Preferences
- 10. Disallowance of Claims
- 11. Unjust Enrichment





INTRODUCTION AND NATURE OF PLAINTIFFS' CLAIMS

<u>Defendants' "Fraudulent Scheme" To Commit Medicare And Procurement Fraud</u> <u>And Related Misconduct Causing Substantial Damages To the United States of America, Plaintiffs</u> And The Debtor

- 1. This is an action brought by Plaintiffs GREGORY G. SMITH, M.D. ("Dr. Smith"), individually and as the *genuine* physician-owner of GREGORY G. SMITH, M.D., a Professional Corporation ("Smith Inc.") and CARMELITA YAMBALIA, his wife ("Mrs. Smith") (hereinafter the "Plaintiffs") under the federal "False Claims Act" ("FCA"), also called the "Lincoln Law," based on rampant Medicare and procurement fraud committed by defendants herein, and each of them s more particularly described herein below. Defendant's misconduct and wrongful acts also include multiple and continuing HIPPA violations, unfair competition and other fraudulent acts, including fraudulent conveyances, to the detriment of Plaintiffs and the debtor herein, requiring immediate injunctive relief.
- 2. At all times herein mentioned, defendants were all agents of each of their codefendants and in doing the wrongful acts alleged herein were acting in the scope of their agency.
- 3. The FCA is a federal law that imposes liability on persons and companies (typically federal contractors, including healthcare providers, health plans and related entities that contract with Medicare) who defraud governmental programs including programs such as "Medicare." It is the federal Government's primary litigation tool in combating fraud against the Government.
- 4. The FCA includes a "qui tam" provision that allows people who are not affiliated with the government, called "relators" under the law, to file actions on behalf of the government (informally called "whistleblowing" especially when the relator is employed by or, like the Plaintiffs herein, are intimately close to or otherwise affiliated with the organization accused in the suit).
- Persons filing under the FCA receive a portion (15-30 percent, depending on certain factors) of any recovered damages.
- 6. Plaintiffs are suing herein to recover in their individual capacity as well as in their capacity as "relators," or "whistleblowers," under the FCA.

- 7. At all times herein mentioned, the Medicare and procurement fraud, HIPPA violations, unfair competition and fraudulent and wrongful acts done in furtherance thereof, also included multiple but not limited to the fraudulent conveyances controlled by the other defendants as loans from the debtor to related companies owned and intercompany loans made by defendants within days of filing the instant bankruptcy. The wrongful and despicable acts were perpetrated by defendants pursuant to a fraudulent scheme orchestrated and spearheaded by defendant MITESHKUMAR PATEL, aka MITESH PATEL, aka MIKE PATEL ("Patel"), a registered pharmacist by trade with a penchant, long history and pattern and practice of wrongfully acquiring thriving medical practices under false pretenses from unsuspecting physician-owners, like Dr. Smith, that he and his co-defendant cronies intentionally "dupe" such physicians into selling. In particular, in reliance on false promises and representations made by Patel and his codefendants, unwitting doctors are persuaded by Patel's fraudulent scheme to transfer or otherwise give up 51% or more of the shares of their respective medical practices. Patel's undisclosed purpose in perpetrating his fraudulent scheme, as described herein below, is so he can acquire valuable patient files to convert into electronic medical records ("EMR") for sale in India and other foreign jurisdictions, as more particularly alleged herein below, without the patients' knowledge or informed consent.
- 8. Pursuant to and in furtherance of Patel's pattern and practice and fraudulent scheme (that he has honed and "fine-tuned" the years by conning countless other duped physicians out of their medical practices, with the assistance of Friedman and Palatnik, long before perpetrating the fraudulent acts that gave rise to this adversary proceeding), Patel replaces owner physicians (who unwittingly remain on the medical practice "books" and records and more importantly, on "Superbills" and other documentary evidence relied on by Medicare to pay claims and other patient costs and expenses as the "Supervising Physician") with "imposter" physicians like Friedman and Palatnik, who are either convicted felons who are unauthorized by the Board of Medical Assurance to or treat patients, like Friedman, who was recently indicted by the federal government for Medicare fraud in an unrelated case, or physicians who are unlicensed or whose licenses are in jeopardy for committing similar misconduct against Medicare.
 - 9. At all times herein mentioned, Patel's "procurement fraud" consisted and currently consists of

billing Medicare the highest prices for generic prescription drugs and medicine manufactured and distributed by his related Puerto Rican limited liability company codefendants named herein below.

- 10. At all times herein mentioned, Patel, aided and abetted by his codefendants, also overbilled Medicare, billed for nonexistent patients, billed for complicated, expensive procedures that in fact were cheap and routine are not required at all.
- 11. At all times herein mentioned, Patel also created a "ruse" or smokescreen pursuant to which he represented to Medicare that his healthcare provider's "supervising physician" typically a seasoned, veteran medical doctor and co-owner of Patel's target medical practice, like Dr. Smith when in fact he and his codefendants and cronies' game plan from the outset what is and is "freeze out" such physicians, like Dr. Smith, and replace them with imposters like many of the physicians named herein as codefendants.
- 12. At all times herein mentioned, the real purpose and intent of Patel's fraudulent scheme was and is to acquire through fraudulent means the target physician's clinic patient files that he and his related business entities and imposter cronies transform into "Electronic Medical Records" ("EMR") that he then sells multiple times over through other business entity conduits in his native India and other foreign countries for substantial profits.
- 13. At all times here mentioned, Patel's fraudulent scheme and the wrongful acts that he and his cronies committed and continue to commit in furtherance thereof violate multiple Medicare regulations and rules, not to mention HIPAA rules and regulations that are designed to protect Medicare patients' "Protected Health Information" ("PHI") by keeping them private, maintaining their secrecy and doing everything possible to avoid improper dissemination or sale to third parties.
- 14. At all times herein mentioned, Patel and his codefendants not only committed Medicare and procurement fraud for the reasons alleged herein below, but also violated HIPAA rules and laws (and thus, Medicare's mandatory compliance requirements) by failing in their duty to protect the privacy of patients and the confidentiality of patient health data every time they transferred and sold patient EMR overseas to India and other foreign jurisdictions without the knowledge of con consent of the patient
 - 15. Plaintiffs are asserting claims in this case to recover damages against defendants for their own

benefit and under the FCA as "whistleblowers" and "relators" to recover (and share in the recovery of) countless millions of dollars that was stolen by defendants from the United States government and in particular, from Medicare, by seeking and wrongfully taking payments from Medicare under a number of false pretenses, including the following:

- 1. Submitting "Superbills" to Medicare for payment for nonexistent patients;
- 2. Falsely charging for expensive procedures that never occurred;
- Falsely representing that the clinics operated by defendants complied with Medicare rules and procedures;
- Falsely representing to Medicare that the unlicensed physicians, physician assistants
 and nurse practitioners who Patel employs to treat patients are in fact licensed
 attending physicians and medical doctors;
- 5. Falsely submitting "Superbills" identifying Dr. Smith as the "Supervising Physician" or "Medical Doctor" when he has in fact been "frozen out" of his own medical practice by Patel and his codefendants since 2019, as more particularly alleged below; and
- Billing Medicare for procedures performed by seasoned physicians like Dr. Smith that
 in fact were performed by laypersons or unlicensed physicians, nurse practitioners and
 physician assistants.
- 16. At all times herein mentioned, defendants also committed procurement fraud against the United States government by using the Puerto Rican limited liability companies named herein that were and are owned and controlled by Patel to manufacture and distribute to healthcare providers, including nursing homes, cheap, generic pharmaceutical drugs that he charged Medicare exorbitant fees and costs for.
- 17. Plaintiffs' private claims for unfair competition, rescission and restitution, breach of contract, fraud and deceit and conversion, similarly pertain to Patel's same pattern and practice of fraud and fraudulent scheme. In particular, Patel fraudulently induced Plaintiffs to sell their managed care medical practice to Patel in reliance on a number of false promises and representations made by Patel in his agents,

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including Dr. Palatnik. Among other things, Patel and his cronies falsely represented that he would triple Dr. Smith's clinic revenues by exporting the preparation of billings to the Philippines and all of the clinics' electronic medical records ("EMR") to the Philippines as well as other offshore locations, such as India, where Patel could and did employ cheaper labor to perform billing services, yet concealed from Plaintiffs that the real purpose of acquiring Smith Inc. was to acquire patient files and valuable EMR to sell multiple times over in India and other foreign countries. Patel also concealed from Plaintiffs the fact that Smith Inc. was ostensibly majority owned by a straw dog physician but in fact was owned and controlled by Patel and or his related companies. Most importantly, Patel concealed the fact that his fraudulent scheme violated Medicare rules and procedures as well as HIPAA laws because none of Smith Inc.'s patients knew or consented to the transfer of their private medical records to strangers offshore, or to countries other than the United States of America. Plaintiffs also seek to recover from defendants jointly and severally, corporate funds that were wrongfully embezzled by Patel and his cronies while serving as the debtor-inpossession since the bankruptcy filing from the debtor in possession's corporate account to accounts for Patel owned businesses unrelated to the debtor in for Patel's personal use and benefit, including but not limited to defendant PALATNIK SMITH HEALTH CORPORATION, a California corporation ("Palatnik Health"), which was expressly formed by Patel, Friedman, Palatnik and Patel's other codefendants and cronies for the purpose of hiding money from the bankruptcy court prior to and during this Chapter 11 proceeding.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 18. This Complaint commences an adversary proceeding within the meeting of Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 7001(6). This adversary proceeding is brought pursuant to Sections 547, 548(a)(1)(A) and 550 of the Bankruptcy Code, 11 USC section 101 et seq. (the "Bankruptcy Code") and California Civil Code section 3439.01 et seq. This Court has jurisdiction over this proceeding pursuant to 28 USC section 1334(b), section 157(a) and section 157(b)(2)(H).
- 19. Venue for this adversary proceeding properly lies in this judicial district pursuant to28 USC section 1409(a) in that this proceeding is related to a case under title 11 of the Bankruptcy Code .
 - 20. This is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 USC section 157.

THE PARTIES

- 21. Plaintiff GREGORY G. SMITH, M.D. ("Dr. Smith") is a medical doctor licensed to practice in the State of California, doing business in Sacramento County, California.
- 22. At all times herein mentioned, before being duped Smith Inc. into selling his practice to Patel and his "straw dog" under false pretenses. Dr. Smith was and is and is a seasoned physician who owned and controlled thousands of patients and patient files in the greater Sacramento area. At all times herein mentioned, Patel's operation and control of Smith Inc. was and is illegal because while it is ostensibly majority owned by a physician, it is in fact owned, controlled and operated by Patel, who is a pharmacist by trade but not a medical doctor. In addition, Plaintiffs are informed and believe that the physician who ostensibly purchased the stock of Smith Inc. and is listed as Smith Inc.'s attending physician is not licensed to practice medicine in the State of California. As a consequence, the SPA itself, which purported to sell the stock of Smith and to a physician, in fact was a sale to Patel, an unlicensed lay person, not a medical doctor. As a consequence, the SPA was in his unenforceable ab initio.
- 23. At all times herein mentioned, Patel's fraudulent scheme placed Dr. Smith's medical license in jeopardy and continues to place Dr. Smith's medical license in jeopardy because Smith Inc. is continuing to identify Dr. Smith as the supervising physician on all super bills and other invoices submitted to Medicare when in fact Dr. Smith has been frozen out of his own medical practice pursuant to the fraudulent scheme since 2019. (True and correct copies of exemplars of such billings to Medicare, with the last names of the patients redacted for privacy purposes, are attached hereto as Exhibit A).
- 24. Accordingly, Dr. Smith is also suing herein as the genuine owner of the debtor-in-possession, GREGORY G. SMITH, M.D., A Professional Corporation ("Smith Inc."), which was stolen from him by Patel, aided and abetted by his codefendants herein, in or about 2018 by fraudulent means pursuant to the fraudulent scheme described hereinabove.
- 24.. At all times herein mentioned, AMIR FRIEDMAN, a convicted felon, was and is one of Patel's "straw dog" physicians that he used as one of his pawns in his fraudulent scheme to wrongfully acquire Sacramento County medical practices, including Smith Inc. (A true and correct copy of the Friedman fraudulent indictment is attached hereto as Exhibit B). Pursuant to and in furtherance of Patel's

and Friedman's fraudulent scheme, aided and abetted by the other codefendants, defendants committed

Medicare and procurement fraud in violation of the FCA, violated HIPAA, stole patient files without their

knowledge or consent to wrongfully and secretly acquire patient files and in turn create and sell all of the

files and EMR defendants acquired from the purchase of Smith Inc. that Patel multiple times in India and

other foreign jurisdictions. Regrettably, the fraudulent scheme continues to this day. As a consequence,

25. MITESHKUMAR PATEL, aka MITESH PATEL, aka MIKE PATEL ("Patel") is and at all times here mentioned was an individual doing business in Sacramento County, California.

26. At all times herein mentioned, Patel was and since 2018 is the unlawful, putative, de facto majority owner of Smith Inc., having acquired all of the stock of Smith Inc. under false pretenses and the guise of a phony stock purchase agreement drafted by Patel and his codefendant, ALBERT SOSA ("Sosa") ("PSA"). The purpose of the phony PSA was to fraudulently induce Dr. Smith and Mrs. Smith to relinquish and give up total control of Smith Inc. to Patel and his codefendants in consideration of a number of false promises that they reasonably relied on (that were designed by Patel and utilized by him

27. At all times herein mentioned, MEDITAB SOFTWARE, INC. ("Meditab") is a California corporation owned and controlled or indirectly owned and controlled by Patel. All times herein mentioned, Meditab was and is doing business in Sacramento County, California and one of the corporate or other business entity defendants or conduits through which Patel and the other codefendants perpetrated their fraudulent scheme to cheat the United States government and California Department of Managed Care out of millions of dollars as a result of the Medicare fraud and procurement fraud described herein, as well as the other wrongful acts committed herein that harmed Plaintiffs directly.

on other occasions pursuant to his pattern and practice of fraud and deceit) to persuade Dr. Smith to give

up ownership and control in exchange for what Dr. Smith was falsely led to believe would be more

freedom and time to devote his efforts on practicing medicine while leaving the burdens of billing

submitting claims to Patel and his team (the codefendants).

28. All times herein mentioned, MEDVISION, INC. ("Medvision") is an Illinois corporation owned and controlled or indirectly owned and controlled by Patel. At all times herein mentioned,

Medvision was and is doing business in Sacramento County, California and one of the corporate or other business entity defendants or conduits through which Patel and the other codefendants perpetrated their fraudulent scheme to cheat the United States government and California Department of Managed Care out of millions of dollars as a result of the Medicare and procurement fraud described herein, as well as the other wrongful acts committed herein that harmed plaintiffs directly.

- 29. MEDPHARM SERVICES, LLC ("Medpharm") is a Puerto Rico limited liability company owned and controlled or indirectly owned and controlled by Patel. At all times herein mentioned, Medvision was and is doing business in Sacramento County, California and one of the corporate or other business entity defendants or conduits through which Patel and the other codefendants perpetrated their fraudulent scheme to cheat the United States government and California Department of Managed Care out of millions of dollars as a result of the Medicare and procurement fraud described herein, as well as the other wrongful acts committed herein that harmed plaintiffs directly.
- 30. DR CATALYST LLC ("Dr. Catalyst") was and is a Puerto Rico limited liability company owned and controlled or indirectly owned and controlled by Patel. At all times herein mentioned, Dr. Catalyst was and is doing business in Sacramento County, California and one of the corporate or other business entity defendants or conduits through which Patel and the other codefendants perpetrated their fraudulent scheme to cheat the United States government and California Department of Managed Care out of millions of dollars as a result of the Medicare fraud Medicare and procurement fraud described herein, as well as the other wrongful acts committed herein that harmed plaintiffs directly.
- 31. At all times herein mentioned, NIVANO PHYSICIANS, INC. ("Nivano") was and is a California corporation owned and controlled or indirectly owned or controlled by Patel. At all times herein mentioned, Nivano was and is doing business in Sacramento County, California and one of the corporate or other business entity defendants or conduits through which Patel and the other codefendants perpetrated their fraudulent scheme to cheat the United States government and California Department of Managed Care out of millions of dollars as a result of the Medicare fraud Medicare and procurement fraud described herein, as well as the other wrongful acts committed herein that harmed plaintiffs directly.

bankruptcy proceeding.

32. At all times herein mentioned, Patel and his codefendants formed and created defendants ALLIED CLNICAL TRIAL LLC and PALATNIK SMITH HEALTH CARE CORP. (using Dr. Smith's name without his knowledge or consent) for the express purpose of receiving fraudulent transfers and funds embezzled rom the debtor within days of filing the petition and during the pendency of this

- 33. At all times herein mentioned, defendant CHUKWUKA CHIDI Patel's Certified Public Accountant aided and abetted defendants, and each of them, in setting up and forming and creating these shells that were intended to secrete and hide embezzled funds from the debtor's creditors and the Bankruptcy Court.
- 34. At all times herein mentioned, PARAGI PATEL was and is Patel's wife and one of the individuals who aided and abetted or served as a conduit through which Patel and the other codefendants perpetrated their fraudulent scheme to cheat the United States and California Department of Managed Care out of millions of dollars as a result of the Medicare and procurement fraud described herein, as well as the other wrongful acts committed herein that harmed Plaintiffs directly.
- 35. At all times herein mentioned, DAVID KYLE, D.O., was and is one of Patel's "straw dog" physicians that he used as one of his pawns in his fraudulent scheme to wrongfully acquire Sacramento County medical practices, including Smith Inc., for the purpose of committing Medicare and procurement fraud, violating HIPAA, and stealing patient files without their knowledge or consent to wrongfully acquire patients' EMR that he could and did sell multiple times in India and other foreign jurisdictions.
- 36. At all times herein mentioned, MIKHAIL PALATNIK, M.D., was and is one of Patel's "straw dog" physicians that he used as one of his pawns in his fraudulent scheme to wrongfully acquire Sacramento County medical practices, including Smith Inc., for the purpose of committing Medicare and procurement fraud, violating HIPAA, and stealing patient files without their knowledge or consent to wrongfully acquire patients' EMR that he could and did sell multiple times in India and other foreign jurisdictions.

- 37. At all times herein mentioned, YVETTE HARGROVE-BROWN, M.D. MHA, MEd, was and is one of Patel's "straw dog" physicians that he used as one of his pawns in his fraudulent scheme to wrongfully acquire Sacramento County medical practices, including Smith Inc., for the purpose of committing Medicare and procurement fraud, violating HIPAA, and stealing patient files without their knowledge or consent to wrongfully acquire patients' EMR that he could and did sell multiple times in India and other foreign jurisdictions.
- 38. At all times herein mentioned, CARMEN HERNANDEZ, M.D. was and is one of Patel's "straw dog" physicians that he used as one of his pawns in his fraudulent scheme to wrongfully acquire Sacramento County medical practices, including Smith Inc., for the purpose of committing Medicare and procurement fraud, violating HIPAA, and stealing patient files without their knowledge or consent to wrongfully acquire patients' EMR that he could and did sell multiple times in India and other foreign jurisdictions.
- 39. At all times herein mentioned, DANIEL ROSE, M.D. was and is one of Patel's "straw dog" physicians that he used as one of his pawns in his fraudulent scheme to wrongfully acquire Sacramento County medical practices, including Smith Inc., for the purpose of committing Medicare and procurement fraud, violating HIPAA, and stealing patient files without their knowledge or consent to wrongfully acquire patients' EMR that he could and did sell multiple times in India and other foreign jurisdictions.
- 40. At all times herein mentioned, VENU KONDLE, M.D. was and is one of Patel's "straw dog" physician that he used as a "pawn" in his fraudulent scheme to wrongfully acquire Sacramento County medical practices, including Smith Inc., for the purpose of committing Medicare and procurement fraud, violating HIPAA, and stealing patient files without their knowledge or consent to wrongfully acquire patients' EMR that he could and did sell multiple times in India and other foreign jurisdictions.
- 41. At all times herein mentioned, CLINICA MEDICA GENERAL ("Clinica"), was and is a California corporation owned and controlled or indirectly owned or controlled by Patel. At all times herein mentioned, Clinica was and is doing business in Sacramento County, California and one of the corporate or other business entity defendants or conduits through which Patel and the other codefendants perpetrated their fraudulent scheme to cheat the United States and California Department of

Managed Care out of millions of dollars as a result of the Medicare and procurement fraud described herein, as well as the other wrongful acts committed herein that harmed plaintiffs directly.

- 42. At all times herein mentioned, ALBERT SOSA was and is an officer of Medvision and drafted the SPA on behalf of Patel. Sosa also made a number of the representations relied upon by Dr. Smith in transferring his medical practice to Patel.
- 43. At all times herein mentioned, SARATH ARTHAM and SUCHIR ARTHAM, aided and abetted Patel, served as a conduit through which Patel and the other codefendants perpetrate his fraudulent scheme and led to cheat the United States and California Department of Managed Care out of millions of dollars as a result of the Medicare fraud Medicare and procurement fraud described herein, as well as the other wrongful acts committed herein that harmed plaintiffs directly.

FACTS RELEVANT TO ALL OF PLAINTIFFS' CLAIMS

Patel Fraudulently Induces Dr. Smith

To Sell Him Smith Inc. Pursuant To His Fraudulent Scheme

- 43. Dr. Smith turned 65 years old in July 2018 and had concerns about retirement because the thriving medical practices in Sacramento that Dr. Smith formed and created over the last 20 years have become increasingly difficult to own and operate and no longer supported Dr. Smith and Mrs. Smith in a manner which would appear commensurate with Dr. Smith's stature in the medical community. In light of Dr. Smith's considerable knowledge, training, and experience among other things, Dr. Smith was formerly a Chief of Staff at a well-known Sacramento hospital, director of pharmacy and medical director of the prominent hospice in the Sacramento area. However in the beginning of 2018, Dr. Smith's medical practice, and in particular, Smith Inc., began to evolve and require more administrative matters and in particular, filling out insurance claim forms and forms required by Medicare.
- 44. Accordingly, Dr. Smith needed some help in the medical director role. Thus, he agreed to meet with the CEO of Nivano who subsequently convinced him to sign a contract with Nivano IPA ("Independent Physician Association") to work with his clinics' managed Medi-Cal patients since that was their only line of business at the time.

- 45. Dr. Smith passed on Nivano's subsequent offer to buy Smith Inc. or a portion thereof, for reasons unrelated to the issues that are disputed.
- 46. In or about September 18, 2018, Dr. Smith and Mrs. Smith were approached by Patel and his confident fraudulent team and expressed interest in purchasing all or a portion of Dr. Smith's Sacramento medical practices in particular, Smith Inc.
- 47. Pursuant to and in furtherance of Patel's fraudulent scheme, and pattern and practice of wrongfully acquiring Sacramento medical practices, Patel provided Dr. Smith and Mrs. Smith with a letter of intent dated September 8, 2018 pursuant to which defendant MedVision, Inc. and its "designated physician" defendant herein, David Kyle, M.D. (who in fact was not a medical doctor at all but rather a doctor of osteopathic medicine, or "D.O."), offered to purchase 100% of the stock of Smith Inc. in consideration of providing various services that Patel would free up Dr. Smith to practice medicine while leaving the burdens of billing Medicare and other insurance companies to Patel and his related companies. As a consequence, Patel represented and promised that this would save substantial costs and expenses.
 - 48. Pursuant to the letter of intent, Dr. Smith subsequently entered into the SPA.
- 49. At all times herein mentioned, the SPA was in fact, illegal contract under California law because it purported to convey more than 50% of the shares of Smith Inc. to an unlicensed layperson or medical doctor or importantly, the sale was not to a medical doctor at all but to Patel. The contract was also unlawful because it had as its unlawful purpose the improper acquisition of all of Smith Inc.'s EMR for sale in India and other foreign countries multiple times.
- 50. At all times herein mentioned, defendants, and each of them, also acquired Smith Inc. under false pretenses based on a number of fraudulent representation by Patel. Among other things, defendants, and each of them, fraudulently represented and promised to convert all of Smith Inc.'s files to EMR components, to provide interim to long-term staffing services to Smith Inc. and his PA, minimizing initial costly people over head, reducing work burden and allowing physicians and in particular free Dr. Smith up to do what he does best caring for patients; providing management systems to Dr. Smith's independent pharmacy with the most complete, fully integrated, intuitive and intelligent pharmacy business software; providing MedVision's application infrastructure for risk bearing entities within the payer and care

coordination market space to establish efficient work flow and manage business models; automated pharmacy dosing; bringing together and establishing value-based healthcare delivery system, physician risk enabling infrastructure, and proven operating talent from across healthcare. Most importantly, Patel represented and promised that defendant MedVision as well as Patel's related companies would serve as equal partners to Smith Inc., Dr. Smith and other providers related to them so they could and would end up being more productive and effective in providing high quality, value-based care to their patients. Patel further represented and promised that MedVision and Patel's related companies (i.e., the companies named herein that Patel owns or controls directly or indirectly) would be an important part of the business for years to come, positively impacting access, quality and cost of care to patients.

- 52. The representations and promises made by Patel pursuant to the letter of intent and SPA were in fact false and known to be false at the time they were made. The true facts were that Patel and his codefendants intended to acquire Smith Inc. for the purpose of acquiring valuable patient files they could convert into EMR and sell to India and other foreign jurisdictions multiple times over without the knowledge and consent of patients.
- 53. Toward that end, Dr. Smith and Mrs. Smith were "frozen out" of Smith Inc. and effectively denied access to the clinic that was formally owned by Dr. Smith.
- 54. Defendants, and each of them, continue to freeze out Dr. Smith and Mrs. Smith while using Dr. Smith's prestige and reputation in the Sacramento community to continue to acquire patients and patient files. More importantly, defendants, and each of them, are continuing to identify Dr. Smith as the supervising physician at Smith Inc. to Medicare and other health care provider payers in violation of Medicare rules and regulations.
- 55. As a result of defendants unauthorized use of Dr. Smith's identity, for their own personal use and benefit, Dr. Smith's license has been placed in jeopardy and is subject to revocation. Accordingly, Dr. Smith is entitled to injunctive relief not only to stop defendants from defrauding Medicare, violating HIPAA, committing unfair competition and engaging in embezzlement from the debtor-in-possession's corporate account and multiple fraudulent conveyances, but also to prevent further unauthorized use of his medical license.

56. At all time	s herein mentioned, defendants, and each of them, formed two new corporations
called "PALATNIK SN	MITH HEALTH CARE CORP"; called for the purpose of embezzling and stealing
money out of the debto	r-in-possession's corporate account within days of filing bankruptcy and in fac
embezzled \$1.2 Million	from the debtor, and Allied Clinical Trial LLC.

57. Defendants, and each of them, also committed multiple fraudulent conveyances prior to and within days of filing bankruptcy, transferring multiple real and personal property owned by Smith, Inc., Patel's codefendants.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF FOR VIOLATION OF THE FCA

- 58. At all times herein mentioned, defendants, and each of them, violated the FCA pursuant to the fraudulent scheme described above.
- 59. As a direct and proximate result of defendants violation of the FCA, as described hereinabove, the United States government is entitled to recover no less than \$500 million, the exact amount to be shown in accordance with proof of the time of trial.
- 60. As "relators" under the FCA, Plaintiffs are entitled to receive and recover 15% to 30% of the United States government's recovery and hereby request same.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF FOR UNFAIR COMPETION

- 61. At all times herein mentioned, defendants' fraudulent scheme described above, and in particular, defendants' wrongful and improper acquisition of Plaintiffs' patient files and customer lists, constitutes unfair competition under California and common law.
- 62. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' fraudulent scheme and unfair competition, as described hereinabove, Plaintiffs have been damaged in an amount not less than \$10 million, the exact amount to be shown at the time of trial in accordance with proof.
- 63. At all times herein mentioned, defendants unfair competition and fraudulent scheme was intentional, fraudulent and malicious. Accordingly, Plaintiffs also seek an award of punitive damages in an amount to be shown in accordance with proof at trial.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF FOR RESCISSION AND RESTITUTION OF THE SPA

64. As result of fraudulent scheme described hereinabove and the illegal purpose of the SPA,

Plaintiffs are entitled to rescind the SPA and receive an order from the Court that the parties be restored to their former positions prior to entering into the SPA.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF FOR BREACH OF THE SPA

- 65. In the unlikely event that the Court finds and determines that the SPA is not illegal and enforceable, defendants, and each of them, breached the SPA for the reasons described hereinabove.
- 66. At all times herein mentioned, Plaintiffs performed all the conditions required to be performed by them under the SPA, except for those conditions that were excused by virtue of defendants' nonperformance.
- 67. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' breach of the SPA, Plaintiffs have been damaged in an amount not less than \$10 million.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF FOR FRAUD AND DECEIT

- 68. At all times herein mentioned, the representations and promises made by defendants in the letter of intent and SPA were false and known to be false at the time they were made by defendants, and each of them. Defendants also committed multiple fraudulent acts in violating the FCA and committing unfair competition against Dr. Smith and Mrs. Smith.
- 69. Plaintiffs reasonably relied on the representations and promises made by defendants, and each of them, and had no reason to believe statements were untrue..
- 70. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' fraud and deceit, Plaintiffs have been damaged in an amount not less than \$10 million the exact amount to be shown at the time of trial in accordance with proof.
- 71. The wrongful acts perpetrated by defendants, and each of them, were fraudulent, malicious, and intentional. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to an award of punitive damages in an amount to be shown in accordance with proof of the time of trial.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF FOR DECLARATORY RELIEF

72. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between Plaintiffs and defendants in that Plaintiffs contend that defendants, and each of them, violated the FCA, committed unfair competition, and breached the SPA, whereas defendants dispute such contentions. In addition, Plaintiffs contend and

defendants dispute that Plaintiffs are entitled to rescind the PSA for the reasons stated hereinabove, and entitled to restitution,

73. An adjudication and declaratory judgment is necessary and appropriate at this time so that the parties can ascertain their rights and obligations.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

74. By virtue of the wrongful and fraudulent acts described hereinabove, including defendants' continued violation of the FCA, multiple and continuing HIPAA violations, unfair competition, embezzlement and fraudulent conveyances, Plaintiffs are entitled to a Temporary Restraining Order, preliminary injunction and permanent injunction to enjoin and restrain defendants, and each of them, from further violations of the FCA and from committing or perpetrating the other continuing fraudulent and wrongful acts described hereinabove.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF TO AVOID FRAUDULENT TRANSFERS

- 76. On or about October 15, 2020, Patel voluntarily instituted and instigated this Chapter 11 proceeding for the improper purpose of terminating (by virtue of the automatic stay) pending litigation that was and is being prosecuted by Dr. Smith in the Los Angeles County Superior Court. The State Court Actions seeks some of the same relief sought in this adversary proceeding based on similar claims.
- 77. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon aver that the debtor, through Patel, transferred funds and other property of the debtor to a number of third parties, including the defendants herein, within two years of the petition date. For example, Dr. Smith recently obtained personal knowledge that the debtor transferred more than \$1.2 million to two secret companies that defendants created and formed just prior to filing the bankruptcy petition namely, defendants Allied Clinical Trial, LLC and Platnik Smith Health Corp.
- 78. At all times herein mentioned, Patel's indirect, de facto ownership of the debtor and access to the debtor's corporate accounts gave him the opportunity, the debtor made these transfers possible to injure, delay and defraud creditors, including the Plaintiffs herein.
- 79. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that the debtor transferred funds to these new related companies with the intent to hinder, delay and defraud creditors within 90 days of petition date.

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TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF FOR DISALLOWANCE OF CLAIMS

88. The Court can and should disallow any and all claims made in this bankruptcy by Patel. defendants or any other insiders of Patel or the debtor, as that term is defined under the bankruptcy code, by virtue of defendants multiple violations of the FCA, HIPAA, unfair competition, fraud and deceit and related misconduct that gave rise to Plaintiffs' claims in an amount to be shown in accordance with proof of the time of trial.

ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF FOR UNJUST ENRICHMENT

- 89. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' Medicare and procurement fraud, HIPAA violations, unfair competition, fraud and deceit, fraudulent transfers and embezzlement and related misconduct, defendants, and each of them, have been unjustly enriched to the detriment of United States and the Plaintiffs herein.
- 90. Accordingly, the Court can and should enter an order directing that defendants disgorge any and all unlawful profits and ill-gotten gains obtained a received result of their continuing misconduct.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as follows:

- 1. For damages in an amount not less than \$500 million payable to the United States government and in particular, to the United States government's Medicare program based upon defendants' multiple violations of the FCA, including HIPPA violations;
- 2. For an order that Plaintiffs be allowed to share in the Justice Department's recovery in an amount not less than 15 percent nor more than 30%;
- For damages in an amount not less than \$10 million as a result defendants' unfair competition and fraud and deceit;
 - 4. For rescission and restitution of the SPA;
- 5. Alternatively, for damages in an amount not less than \$10 million for defendants' breach of the SPA;
- 6. For an order rescinding all fraudulent conveyances and directing defendants and any other insiders to return all ill-gotten proceeds to the bankruptcy estate;

defendants dispute that Plaintiffs are entitled to rescind the PSA for the reasons stated hereinabove, and entitled to restitution,

73. An adjudication and declaratory judgment is necessary and appropriate at this time so that the parties can ascertain their rights and obligations.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

74. By virtue of the wrongful and fraudulent acts described hereinabove, including defendants' continued violation of the FCA, multiple and continuing HIPAA violations, unfair competition, embezzlement and fraudulent conveyances, Plaintiffs are entitled to a Temporary Restraining Order, preliminary injunction and permanent injunction to enjoin and restrain defendants, and each of them, from further violations of the FCA and from committing or perpetrating the other continuing fraudulent and wrongful acts described hereinabove.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF TO AVOID FRAUDULENT TRANSFERS

- 76. On or about October 15, 2020, Patel voluntarily instituted and instigated this Chapter 11 proceeding for the improper purpose of terminating (by virtue of the automatic stay) pending litigation that was and is being prosecuted by Dr. Smith in the Los Angeles County Superior Court. The State Court Actions seeks some of the same relief sought in this adversary proceeding based on similar claims.
- 77. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon aver that the debtor, through Patel, transferred funds and other property of the debtor to a number of third parties, including the defendants herein, within two years of the petition date. For example, Dr. Smith recently obtained personal knowledge that the debtor transferred more than \$1.2 million to two secret companies that defendants created and formed just prior to filing the bankruptcy petition namely, defendants Allied Clinical Trial, LLC and Platnik Smith Health Corp.
- 78. At all times herein mentioned, Patel's indirect, de facto ownership of the debtor and access to the debtor's corporate accounts gave him the opportunity, the debtor made these transfers possible to injure, delay and defraud creditors, including the Plaintiffs herein.
- 79. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that the debtor transferred funds to these new related companies with the intent to hinder, delay and defraud creditors within 90 days of petition date.

- 80. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to avoid the transfer under section 548(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code and/or section 544(b) of the Bankruptcy Code and California Civil Code section 3439.04(a).
- 81. Pursuant to section 550 of the Bankruptcy Code Plaintiffs are entitled to recover from defendants all property fraudulently transferred the value thereof, in an amount be proved at trial in accordance with proof.
 - 82. Pursuant to California Civil Code section 3439.04(a), Plaintiffs are also entitled to obtain:
 - 1) avoidance of the transfer;
 - 2) an injunction against further disposition by the debtor or defendants, or both, on the asset transferred or their proceeds;
 - 3) and any other relief the circumstances may require.

NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF TO AVOID AND RECOVER PREFERENTIAL TRANSFERS

- 83. On or within 90 days of the petition date, the debtor, through Patel, made transfers or caused to be transferred money or property of the debtor to defendants, as well as presently known insiders of Patel.
- 84. The debtor made the transfer, at least in part, to such defendants and such insiders for or on account of antecedent indebtedness owed by the debtor or Patel to these codefendants or such insiders.
- 85. At the time the debtor and Patel made the transfers alleged hereinabove, the debtor was insolvent (as that term is defined under the Bankruptcy Code).
- 86. At all times herein mentioned, the preferential transfers enabled the defendants and insiders, as creditors of the debtor or alleged creditors, to receive more than they would have received had the transfer not been made, and said defendants and insiders instead would receive payment on their claims only to the extent provided for under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.
- 87. Pursuant to sections 547(b) and 550 of the Bankruptcy Code, Plaintiffs may avoid the transfer of the debtor's property. Plaintiffs are also entitled to recover from said defendants and insiders an amount not less than the amount transferred plus interest at the legal rate.

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7.	For an order disallowing any claims made in the bankruptcy by Pate	l, his
codefendan	nts or any other insiders;	

- 8. For disgorgement of any ill-gotten gains obtained a received as a result of defendants' fraudulent activities;
 - 9. For attorneys' fees in an amount to be shown in accordance with proof;
 - 10. For the cost of suit herein incurred; and
 - 11. For such other relief as the court deems just and proper.

DATED: January 7, 2020

LAW OFFICES OF MICHAEL E. REZNICK A Professional Corporation

By:

Attorney for GREGORY SMITH, M.D. and

CARMELITA YAMBALIA

EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT B

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FILED

NICOLA T. HANNA 2019 SEP 17 PM 3:58 United States Attorney CLERK U.S. District CENTRAL BIST, 1 F 12 BRANDON D. FOX 2 Assistant United States Attorney Chief, Criminal Division 3 LOS ANGLIEG ASHWIN JANAKIRAM (Cal. Bar No. 277,513) Assistant United States Attorneys Major Frauds Section 5 1100 United States Courthouse 312 North Spring Street Los Angeles, California 90012 Telephone: (213) 894-2875 6 Facsimile: (213) 894-0141 7 E-mail: ashwin.janakiram@usdoj.gov 8 Attorneys for Plaintiff 9 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 11 12 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PLEA AGREEMENT 13 Plaintiff, AMIR FRIEDMAN 14 AMIR FRIEDMAN. 15 16 Defendant. 17 18

1. This constitutes the plea agreement between AMIR FRIEDMAN ("defendant") and the United States Attorney's Office for the Central District of California ("the USAO") in the investigation of defendant's receipt of kickbacks and bribes from New Age Pharmaceuticals, Inc. This agreement is limited to the USAO and cannot bind any other federal, state, local, or foreign prosecuting, enforcement, administrative, or regulatory authorities.

DEFENDANT'S OBLIGATIONS

- 2. Defendant agrees to:
- a. At the earliest opportunity requested by the USAO and provided by the Court, appear and plead guilty to a single-count

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information in the form attached to this agreement as Exhibit A or a substantially similar form (the "information"), which charges defendant with conspiracy to commit honest services mail and wire fraud and interstate travel in aid of bribery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371.

- b. Not contest facts agreed to in this agreement.
- c. Abide by all agreements regarding sentencing contained in this agreement.
- d. Appear for all court appearances, surrender as ordered for service of sentence, obey all conditions of any bond, and obey any other ongoing court order in this matter.
- e. Not commit any crime; however, offenses that would be excluded for sentencing purposes under United States Sentencing Guidelines ("U.S.S.G." or "Sentencing Guidelines") § 4A1.2(c) are not within the scope of this agreement.
- f. Be truthful at all times with the United States
 Probation and Pretrial Services Office and the Court.
- g. Pay the applicable special assessment at or before the time of sentencing unless defendant lacks the ability to pay and prior to sentencing submits a completed financial statement on a form to be provided by the USAO.
 - 3. Defendant further agrees:
- a. To forfeit personally and on behalf of any Defendant Entity (defined as any entity in which defendant has held an ownership interest; in which defendant has served as an officer, director, manager, partner, trustee or other representative; or over which defendant has had the ability, whether through position or formal or informal agreement, to exercise control), all right, title,

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and interest in and to any and all monies, properties, and/or assets of any kind, derived from or acquired as a result of, or used to facilitate the commission of, or involved in the illegal activity to which defendant is pleading guilty (the "Forfeitable Assets").

- b. To the Court's entry of an order of forfeiture at or before sentencing with respect to the Forfeitable Assets and to the forfeiture of the assets.
- c. To take whatever steps are necessary to pass to the United States clear title to the Forfeitable Assets, including, without limitation, the execution of a consent decree of forfeiture and the completing of any other legal documents required for the transfer of title to the United States.
- d. Not to contest any administrative forfeiture proceedings or civil judicial proceedings commenced against the Forfeitable Assets. If defendant submitted a claim and/or petition for remission for all or part of the Forfeitable Assets on behalf of himself or any other individual or entity, defendant shall and hereby does withdraw any such claims or petitions, and further agrees to waive any right he may have to seek remission or mitigation of the forfeiture of the Forfeitable Assets.
- e. Not to assist any other individual in any effort falsely to contest the forfeiture of the Forfeitable Assets.
- f. Not to claim that reasonable cause to seize the Forfeitable Assets was lacking.
- g. To prevent the transfer, sale, destruction, or loss of any and all assets described above to the extent defendant has the ability to do so.

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 h. To fill out and deliver to the USAO a completed financial statement listing defendant's assets on a form provided by the USAO.

i. That forfeiture of Forfeitable Assets shall not be counted toward satisfaction of any special assessment, fine, restitution, costs, or other penalty the Court may impose.

j. To the entry as part of defendant's guilty plea of a money judgment of forfeiture against defendant and any Defendant Entity in the amount of \$788,140, which sum defendant admits defendant obtained, received and possessed as a result of his violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371, as charged in the information, and which judgment defendant agrees can be enforced against assets owned by defendant.

k. Defendant further agrees, should the USAO in its sole discretion instruct defendant in writing to do so, to make the payments set forth above via wire transfer, rather than by delivery of a cashier's check, to an account designated in writing by the

18 USAO.

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1. Defendant understands that the money judgment of forfeiture is part of defendant's sentence, and is separate from any fines or restitution that may be imposed by the Court. However, if the Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section ("MLARS") of the Department of Justice grants any petition for remission submitted by a victim of defendant's illegal activities as set forth in the information attached to this agreement as Exhibit A, then the USAO will not object to defendant receiving a credit towards payment of restitution in the amount actually paid to the victim pursuant to MLARS' grant of the petition for remission.

defendant's guilty plea.

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m. With respect to any criminal forfeiture ordered as a result of this plea agreement, defendant waives the requirements of Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure 32.2 and 43(a) regarding notice of the forfeiture in the charging instrument, announcements of the forfeiture sentencing, and incorporation of the forfeiture in the judgment. Defendant acknowledges that forfeiture of the assets is part of the sentence that may be imposed in this case and waives any failure by the Court to advise defendant of this, pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11(b)(1)(J), at the time the Court accepts

- 4. Defendant further agrees to cooperate fully with the USAO, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Postal Service Office of Inspector General, and, as directed by the USAO, any other federal, state, local, or foreign prosecuting, enforcement, administrative, or regulatory authority. This cooperation requires defendant to:
- a. Respond truthfully and completely to all questions that may be put to defendant, whether in interviews, before a grand jury, or at any trial or other court proceeding.
- b. Attend all meetings, grand jury sessions, trials or other proceedings at which defendant's presence is requested by the USAO or compelled by subpoena or court order.
- c. Produce voluntarily all documents, records, or other tangible evidence relating to matters about which the USAO, or its designee, inquires.
- d. If requested to do so by the USAO, act in an undercover capacity to the best of defendant's ability in connection with criminal investigations by federal, state, local, or foreign law

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enforcement authorities, in accordance with the express instructions of those law enforcement authorities. Defendant agrees not to act in an undercover capacity, tape record any conversations, or gather any evidence except after a request by the USAO and in accordance with express instructions of federal, state, local, or foreign law enforcement authorities.

5. For purposes of this agreement: (1) "Cooperation Information" shall mean any statements made, or documents, records, tangible evidence, or other information provided, by defendant pursuant to defendant's cooperation under this agreement or pursuant to the letter agreement previously entered into by the parties dated October 31, 2018 (the "Letter Agreement"); and (2) "Plea Information" shall mean any statements made by defendant, under oath, at the guilty plea hearing and the agreed to factual basis statement in this agreement.

THE USAO'S OBLIGATIONS

- 6. The USAO agrees to:
 - a. Not contest facts agreed to in this agreement.
- b. Abide by all agreements regarding sentencing contained in this agreement.
- conspiracy to commit such violations chargeable under 18 U.S.C. § 371), not further criminally prosecute defendant for violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 371, 1341, 1343, 1347, 1349, 1952, 1956, and 1957, and 42 U.S.C. § 1320a-7b(b), arising out of defendant's conduct described in the agreed-to factual set forth in paragraph 17 below. Defendant understands that the USAO is free to criminally prosecute defendant for any other unlawful past conduct or any unlawful conduct

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that occurs after the date of this agreement. Defendant agrees that at the time of sentencing the Court may consider the uncharged conduct in determining the applicable Sentencing Guidelines range, the propriety and extent of any departure from that range, and the sentence to be imposed after consideration of the Sentencing Guidelines and all other relevant factors under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a).

- d. At the time of sentencing, provided that defendant demonstrates an acceptance of responsibility for the offense up to and including the time of sentencing, recommend a two-level reduction in the applicable Sentencing Guidelines offense level, pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 3E1.1, and recommend and, if necessary, move for an additional one-level reduction if available under that section.
 - 7. The USAO further agrees:
- a. Not to offer as evidence in its case-in-chief in the above-captioned case or any other criminal prosecution that may be brought against defendant by the USAO, or in connection with any sentencing proceeding in any criminal case that may be brought against defendant by the USAO, any Cooperation Information.

 Defendant agrees, however, that the USAO may use both Cooperation Information and Plea Information: (1) to obtain and pursue leads to other evidence, which evidence may be used for any purpose, including any criminal prosecution of defendant; (2) to cross-examine defendant should defendant testify, or to rebut any evidence offered, or argument or representation made, by defendant, defendant's counsel, or a witness called by defendant in any trial, sentencing hearing, or other court proceeding; and (3) in any criminal prosecution of defendant for false statement, obstruction of justice, or perjury.

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b. Not to use Cooperation Information against defendant at sentencing for the purpose of determining the applicable guideline range, including the appropriateness of an upward departure, or the sentence to be imposed, and to recommend to the Court that Cooperation Information not be used in determining the applicable guideline range or the sentence to be imposed. Defendant understands, however, that Cooperation Information will be disclosed to the United States Probation and Pretrial Services Office and the Court, and that the Court may use Cooperation Information for the purposes set forth in U.S.S.G § 1B1.8(b) and for determining the sentence to be imposed.

- c. In connection with defendant's sentencing, to bring to the Court's attention the nature and extent of defendant's cooperation.
- d. If the USAO determines, in its exclusive judgment, that defendant has both complied with defendant's obligations under paragraphs 2 and 4 above and provided substantial assistance to law enforcement in the prosecution or investigation of another ("substantial assistance"), to move the Court pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 5K1.1 to fix an offense level and corresponding guideline range below that otherwise dictated by the sentencing guidelines, and to recommend a term of imprisonment within this reduced range.

DEFENDANT'S UNDERSTANDINGS REGARDING COOPERATION

- 8. Defendant understands the following:
- a. Any knowingly false or misleading statement by defendant will subject defendant to prosecution for false statement, obstruction of justice, and perjury and will constitute a breach by defendant of this agreement.

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- b. Nothing in this agreement requires the USAO or any other prosecuting, enforcement, administrative, or regulatory authority to accept any cooperation or assistance that defendant may offer, or to use it in any particular way.
- c. Defendant cannot withdraw defendant's guilty plea if the USAO does not make a motion pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 5K1.1 for a reduced guideline range or if the USAO makes such a motion and the Court does not grant it or if the Court grants such a USAO motion but elects to sentence above the reduced range.
- d. At this time the USAO makes no agreement or representation as to whether any cooperation that defendant has provided or intends to provide constitutes or will constitute substantial assistance. The decision whether defendant has provided substantial assistance will rest solely within the exclusive judgment of the USAO.
- e. The USAO's determination whether defendant has provided substantial assistance will not depend in any way on whether the government prevails at any trial or court hearing in which defendant testifies or in which the government otherwise presents information resulting from defendant's cooperation.

NATURE OF THE OFFENSE

9. Defendant understands that for defendant to be guilty of the crime charged in the information, that is, conspiracy, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371, the following must be true: (1) between in or about at least August 2013 and in or about at least May 2015, there was an agreement between two or more persons to commit at least one object of the conspiracy as charged in the information; (2) the defendant became a member of the conspiracy

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knowing of at least one of its objects and intending to help accomplish it; and (3) one of the members of the conspiracy performed at least one overt act for the purpose of carrying out the conspiracy.

- 10. Defendant understands that Honest Services Mail and Wire Fraud, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1341 and 1346, and 1343 and 1346, respectively, each an object of the conspiracy charged in the information, have the following elements: (1) the defendant devised or participated in a scheme or plan to deprive a patient of his or her right to honest services; (2) the scheme or plan included payments of kickbacks and bribes to medical professionals in exchange for medical services or items; (3) the medical professionals owed a fiduciary duty to the patients; (4) the defendant acted with the intent to defraud by depriving the patients of their right of honest services of the medical professionals; (5) the defendant's act was material, that is, it had a natural tendency to influence, or was capable of influencing, a patient's acts; and (6) the defendant used, or caused someone to use, the mails (in the case of Honest Services Mail Fraud) and a wire communication (in the case of Honest Services Wire Fraud) to carry out or attempt to carry out the scheme or plan.
- 11. Defendant understands that Interstate Travel in Aid of Bribery, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1952(a)(3), one of the objects of the conspiracy charged in the information, has the following elements: (1) defendant used the mail or a facility of interstate commerce, (2) with the intent to promote, manage, establish, or carry on, or facilitate the promotion, management, establishment, or carrying on, of unlawful activity,

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specifically bribery in violation of California law, including California Business & Professions Code § 650 and California Insurance Code § 750; and (3) after doing so, defendant performed or attempted to perform an act to promote, manage, establish, or carry on, or facilitate the promotion, management, establishment, or carrying on, of such unlawful activity.

PENALTIES AND RESTITUTION

- 12. Defendant understands that the statutory maximum sentence that the Court can impose for a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371, as charged in count one of the Information, is: five years' imprisonment, a three-year period of supervised release; a fine of \$250,000 or twice the gross gain or gross loss resulting from the offense, whichever is greater; and a mandatory special assessment of \$100.
- pay full restitution to the victims of the offense to which defendant is pleading guilty. Defendant agrees that, in return for the USAO's compliance with its obligations under this agreement, the Court may order restitution to persons other than the victims of the offense to which defendant is pleading guilty and in amounts greater than those alleged in the count to which defendant is pleading guilty. In particular, defendant agrees that the Court may order restitution to any victim of any of the following for any losses suffered by that victim as a result: (a) any relevant conduct, as defined in U.S.S.G. \$ 181.3, in connection with the offenses to which defendant is pleading guilty; and (b) any charges not prosecuted pursuant to this agreement as well as all relevant conduct, as defined in U.S.S.G.

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of time following imprisonment during which defendant will be subject to various restrictions and requirements. Defendant understands that if defendant violates one or more of the conditions of any supervised release imposed, defendant may be returned to prison for all or part of the term of supervised release authorized by statute for the offense that resulted in the term of supervised release, which could result in defendant serving a total term of imprisonment greater than the statutory maximum stated above.

- may be giving up valuable government benefits and valuable civic rights, such as the right to vote, the right to possess a firearm, the right to hold office, and the right to serve on a jury.

 Defendant understands that once the Court accepts defendant's guilty plea, it will be a federal felony for defendant to possess a firearm or ammunition. Defendant understands that the conviction in this case may also subject defendant to various other collateral consequences, including but not limited to revocation of probation, parole, or supervised release in another case and suspension or revocation of a professional license. Defendant understands that unanticipated collateral consequences will not serve as grounds to withdraw defendant's guilty plea.
- 16. Defendant understands that, if defendant is not a United States citizen, the felony conviction in this case may subject defendant to: removal, also known as deportation, which may, under some circumstances, be mandatory; denial of citizenship; and denial of admission to the United States in the future. The Court cannot, and defendant's attorney also may not be able to, advise defendant

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fully regarding the immigration consequences of the felony conviction in this case. Defendant understands that unexpected immigration consequences will not serve as grounds to withdraw defendant's guilty plea.

FACTUAL BASIS

17. Defendant admits that defendant is, in fact, guilty of the offense to which defendant is agreeing to plead guilty. Defendant and the USAO agree to the statement of facts provided below and agree that this statement of facts is sufficient to support a plea of guilty to the charge described in this agreement and to establish the Sentencing Guidelines factors set forth in paragraph 19 below but is not meant to be a complete recitation of all facts relevant to the underlying criminal conduct or all facts known to either party that relate to that conduct.

Relevant Entities and Individuals

Defendant was an anesthesiologist licensed in California, who owed a fiduciary duty to his patients to act in their best interests, and not for his own professional, pecuniary, or personal gain.

Defendant violated his fiduciary duty to patients by accepting kickbacks and bribes for writing prescriptions for compounded drugs for his patients.

Pharmacy Owner A ("Pharmacy Owner A"), along with other unindicted conspirators, owned and operated several compounding
pharmacies, including New Age Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("New Age"),
located in Beverly Hills, California, within the Central District of
California. New Age was reimbursed by insurance companies under the
California Workers' Compensation System, among other health care
benefit programs, for dispensing prescription drugs and other

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pharmaceuticals, including "custom" over-the-counter drugs, such as Terocin, which was a pain relief product for minor aches and pains of muscles and joints.

Marketer A ("Marketer A") was a marketer, based in California, who, through Marketing Entity A, was paid commissions for facilitating the referral of prescriptions for compounded drugs and other pharmaceuticals such as Terocin.

The Kickback and Bribe Arrangement

No later than approximately August 2013, and continuing through approximately May 2015, in Los Angeles County, within the Central District of California, and elsewhere, defendant, Pharmacy Owner A, and Marketer A, conspired to commit honest services mail and wire fraud and Travel Act violations.

As part of the conspiracy, Marketer A provided pre-printed prescription pads for compounded drugs to defendant and offered defendant kickbacks and bribes for each such prescription he authorized (the "Kickback-Tainted Prescriptions"). Influenced by the promise of kickbacks and bribes, defendant authorized the Kickback-Tainted Prescriptions for dispensing at New Age, among other pharmacies. After processing the Kickback-Tainted Prescriptions, New Age dispensed the compounded drugs, billed insurance companies for reimbursement, and shipped the compounded drugs to patients through the mail.

Knowledge/Willfulness

Defendant and his co-conspirators knew that the payment of kickbacks and bribes for the referral of prescriptions for compounded drugs was illegal. Defendant further understood that, had he stopped authorizing prescription referrals for New Age, Marketer A would

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cease making payments for the benefit of defendant. In accepting the kickbacks and bribes, defendant intended to defraud the patients for whom he referred prescriptions to New Age by depriving them of his honest services. The use of interstate wires and mailings to execute essential parts of the scheme was foreseeable to defendant and his co-conspirators. Moreover, interstate wires and mailings were, in fact, used to execute essential parts of the scheme and to distribute the proceeds of, and promote, manage, establish, carry on, and facilitate the promotion, management, establishment, and carrying out of unlawful activity, specifically the payment and receipt of kickbacks and bribes, in violation of California Business & Professions Code Section 650(a) and California Insurance Code Section 750(a).

Defendant was also aware that the compounded drugs he prescribed were far more expensive than the FDA-approved drug equivalents that were otherwise available. Defendant understood that the payment of kickbacks and bribes for the referral of prescriptions for compounded drugs was material to both patients and health care benefit programs to which New Age submitted claims for Kickback Tainted Prescriptions. In other words, defendant knew that these patients and programs would have wanted to know that defendant was receiving kickbacks and bribes in connection with prescribing compounded drugs for dispensing at New Age.

Overt Acts

In furtherance of the conspiracy and to accomplish its objects, defendant and his co-conspirators committed various overt acts within the Central District of California, and elsewhere, specifically including, on or about March 27, 2015, defendant caused Marketer A to

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issue check number 1110, drawn on Marketing Entity A's Bank of America account ending in 0636, in the amount of \$40,000, to defendant in exchange for Kickback-Tainted Prescriptions.

Effects of the Conspiracy

All told, the conspiracy resulted in financial gains to defendant of approximately \$788,140 -- a sum he received in the form of approximately 28 check payments that represented the proceeds of honest services mail and wire fraud and Travel Act violations.

SENTENCING FACTORS

- 18. Defendant understands that in determining defendant's sentence the Court is required to calculate the applicable Sentencing Guidelines range and to consider that range, possible departures under the Sentencing Guidelines, and the other sentencing factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). Defendant understands that the Sentencing Guidelines are advisory only, that defendant cannot have any expectation of receiving a sentence within the calculated Sentencing Guidelines range, and that after considering the Sentencing Guidelines and the other § 3553(a) factors, the Court will be free to exercise its discretion to impose any sentence it finds appropriate up to the maximum set by statute for the crime of conviction.
- 19. Defendant and the USAO agree to the following applicable Sentencing Guidelines factors:

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Base Offense Level:	8	[U.S.S.G. §§ 2X1.1(a), 2E1.2, 2B4.1]
Loss greater than \$550K:	+14	[U.S.S.G. § 2B1.1(b)(1)(H)]
Abuse of Position of Trust:	+2	[U.S.S.G. § 3B1.3]
Acceptance of Responsibility	-3	[U.S.S.G. § 3E1.1]
Total Offense Level:	21	

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The USAO will agree to a two-level downward adjustment for acceptance of responsibility (and, if applicable, move for an additional onelevel downward adjustment under U.S.S.G. § 3E1.1(b)) only if the conditions set forth in paragraph 6(d) are met and if defendant has not committed, and refrains from committing, acts constituting obstruction of justice within the meaning of U.S.S.G. § 3C1.1, as discussed below. Subject to paragraphs 7(d) above and 35 below, defendant and the USAO agree not to seek or argue, either orally or in writing, that any other specific offense characteristics, adjustments, or departures relating to the offense level be imposed. 16 Defendant agrees, however, that if, after signing this agreement but prior to sentencing, defendant were to commit an act, or the USAO were to discover a previously undiscovered act committed by defendant 19 prior to signing this agreement, which act, in the judgment of the 20 USAO, constituted obstruction of justice within the meaning of 21 U.S.S.G. § 3C1.1, the USAO would be free to seek the enhancement set 22 forth in that section and to argue that defendant is not entitled to 23

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§ 3E1.1.

Defendant understands that there is no agreement as to defendant's criminal history or criminal history category.

a downward adjustment for acceptance of responsibility under U.S.S.G.

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21. Defendant and the USAO reserve the right to argue for a sentence outside the sentencing range established by the Sentencing Guidelines based on the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(6), and (a)(7).

WAIVER OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

- 22. Defendant understands that by pleading guilty, defendant gives up the following rights:
 - a. The right to persist in a plea of not guilty.
 - b. The right to a speedy and public trial by jury.
- c. The right to be represented by counsel and if necessary have the court appoint counsel at trial. Defendant understands, however, that, defendant retains the right to be represented by counsel and if necessary have the court appoint counsel at every other stage of the proceeding.
- d. The right to be presumed innocent and to have the burden of proof placed on the government to prove defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.
- e. The right to confront and cross-examine witnesses against defendant.
- f. The right to testify and to present evidence in opposition to the charges, including the right to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify.
- g. The right not to be compelled to testify, and, if defendant chose not to testify or present evidence, to have that choice not be used against defendant.
- h. Any and all rights to pursue any affirmative defenses, Fourth Amendment or Fifth Amendment claims, and other pretrial motions that have been filed or could be filed.

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WAIVER OF VENUE

23. Having been fully advised by defendant's attorney regarding the requirements of venue with respect to the offense to which defendant is pleading guilty, to the extent the offense to which defendant is pleading guilty was committed, begun, or completed outside the Central District of California, defendant knowingly, voluntarily, and intelligently waives, relinquishes, and gives up:

(a) any right that defendant might have to be prosecuted only in the district where the offense to which defendant is pleading guilty were committed, begun, or completed; and (b) any defense, claim, or argument defendant could raise or assert based upon lack of venue with respect to the offense to which defendant is pleading guilty.

WAIVER OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

24. Having been fully advised by defendant's attorney regarding application of the statute of limitations to the offense to which defendant is pleading guilty, defendant hereby knowingly, voluntarily, and intelligently waives, relinquishes, and gives up:

(a) any right that defendant might have not to be prosecuted for the offense to which defendant is pleading guilty because of the expiration of the statute of limitations for the offense prior to the filing of the information alleging the offense; and (b) any defense, claim, or argument defendant could raise or assert that prosecution of the offense to which defendant is pleading guilty is barred by the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations, pre-indictment delay, or any speedy trial violation.

WAIVER OF APPEAL OF CONVICTION

25. Defendant understands that, with the exception of an appeal based on a claim that defendant's guilty plea was involuntary,

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by pleading guilty defendant is waiving and giving up any right to appeal defendant's conviction on the offense to which defendant is pleading guilty. Defendant understands that this waiver includes, but is not limited to, arguments that the conspiracy statute to which defendant is pleading guilty, or the underling objects of the charged conspiracy are unconstitutional, and any and all claims that the statement of facts provided herein is insufficient to support defendant's plea of guilty.

LIMITED MUTUAL WAIVER OF APPEAL OF SENTENCE

- 26. Defendant agrees that, provided the Court imposes a term of imprisonment within the total statutory maximum, defendant gives up the right to appeal all of the following: (a) the procedures and calculations used to determine and impose any portion of the sentence; (b) the term of imprisonment imposed by the Court; (c) the fine imposed by the Court, provided it is within the statutory maximum; (d) the amount and terms of any restitution order; (e) the term of probation or supervised release imposed by the Court, provided it is within the statutory maximum; and (f) any of the following conditions of probation or supervised release imposed by the Court: the conditions set forth in General Order 18-10 of this Court; the drug testing conditions mandated by 18 U.S.C.

 \$\mathcal{S}\$ 3563(a)(5) and 3583(d); and the alcohol and drug use conditions authorized by 18 U.S.C. \$\mathcal{S}\$ 3563(b)(7).
- 27. Defendant also gives up any right to bring a postconviction collateral attack on the conviction or sentence, including
 any order of restitution, except a post-conviction collateral attack
 based on a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, a claim of
 newly discovered evidence, or an explicitly retroactive change in the

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applicable Sentencing Guidelines, sentencing statutes, or statutes of conviction. Defendant understands that this waiver includes, but is not limited to, arguments that the either the conspiracy statute or the statutes underlying the objects of the conspiracy to which defendant is pleading guilty are unconstitutional, and any and all claims that the statement of facts provided herein is insufficient to support defendant's plea of guilty.

28. This agreement does not affect in any way the right of the USAO to appeal the sentence imposed by the Court.

RESULT OF WITHDRAWAL OF GUILTY PLEA

Defendant agrees that if, after entering a guilty plea pursuant to this agreement, defendant seeks to withdraw and succeeds in withdrawing defendant's guilty plea on any basis other than a claim and finding that entry into this plea agreement was involuntary, then (a) the USAO will be relieved of all of its obligations under this agreement, including in particular its obligations regarding the use of Cooperation Information; (b) in any investigation, criminal prosecution, or civil, administrative, or regulatory action, defendant agrees that any Cooperation Information and any evidence derived from any Cooperation Information shall be admissible against defendant, and defendant will not assert, and hereby waives and gives up, any claim under the United States Constitution, any statute, or any federal rule, that any Cooperation Information or any evidence derived from any Cooperation Information should be suppressed or is inadmissible; and (c) should the USAO choose to pursue any charge that was not filed as a result of this agreement, then (i) any applicable statute of limitations will be tolled between the date of defendant's signing of this agreement and

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the filing commencing any such action; and (ii) defendant waives and gives up all defenses based on the statute of limitations, any claim of pre-indictment delay, or any speedy trial claim with respect to any such action, except to the extent that such defenses existed as of the date of defendant's signing this agreement.

RESULT OF VACATUR, REVERSAL OR SET-ASIDE

30. Defendant agrees that if the count of conviction is vacated, reversed, or set aside, both the USAO and defendant will be released from all their obligations under this agreement.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF AGREEMENT

31. This agreement is effective upon signature and execution of all required certifications by defendant, defendant's counsel, and an Assistant United States Attorney.

BREACH OF AGREEMENT

32. Defendant agrees that if defendant, at any time after the effective date of this agreement, knowingly violates or fails to perform any of defendant's obligations under this agreement ("a breach"), the USAO may declare this agreement breached. For example, if defendant knowingly, in an interview, before a grand jury, or at trial, falsely accuses another person of criminal conduct or falsely minimizes defendant's own role, or the role of another, in criminal conduct, defendant will have breached this agreement. All of defendant's obligations are material, a single breach of this agreement is sufficient for the USAO to declare a breach, and defendant shall not be deemed to have cured a breach without the express agreement of the USAO in writing. If the USAO declares this agreement breached, and the Court finds such a breach to have occurred, then:

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a. If defendant has previously entered a guilty plea pursuant to this agreement, defendant will not be able to withdraw the guilty plea.

- b. The USAO will be relieved of all its obligations under this agreement; in particular, the USAO: (i) will no longer be bound by any agreements concerning sentencing and will be free to seek any sentence up to the statutory maximum for the crime to which defendant has pleaded guilty; and (ii) will no longer be bound by any agreement regarding the use of Cooperation Information and will be free to use any Cooperation Information in any way in any investigation, criminal prosecution, or civil, administrative, or regulatory action.
- c. The USAO will be free to criminally prosecute defendant for false statement, obstruction of justice, and perjury based on any knowingly false or misleading statement by defendant.
- d. In any investigation, criminal prosecution, or civil, administrative, or regulatory action: (i) defendant will not assert, and hereby waives and gives up, any claim that any Cooperation Information was obtained in violation of the Fifth Amendment privilege against compelled self-incrimination; and (ii) defendant agrees that any Cooperation Information and any Plea Information, as well as any evidence derived from any Cooperation Information or any Plea Information, shall be admissible against defendant, and defendant will not assert, and hereby waives and gives up, any claim under the United States Constitution, any statute, Rule 410 of the Federal Rules of Evidence, Rule 11(f) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, or any other federal rule, that any Cooperation Information, any Plea Information, or any evidence derived from any

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Cooperation Information or any Plea Information should be suppressed or is inadmissible.

33. Following the Court's finding of a knowing breach of this agreement by defendant, should the USAO choose to pursue any charge that was not filed as a result of this agreement, then:

a. Defendant agrees that any applicable statute of limitations is tolled between the date of defendant's signing of this agreement and the filing commencing any such action.

b. Defendant waives and gives up all defenses based on the statute of limitations, any claim of pre-indictment delay, or any speedy trial claim with respect to any such action, except to the extent that such defenses existed as of the date of defendant's signing this agreement.

COURT AND UNITED STATES PROBATION AND PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFICE NOT PARTIES

34. Defendant understands that the Court and the United States Probation and Pretrial Services Office are not parties to this agreement and need not accept any of the USAO's sentencing recommendations or the parties' agreements to facts or sentencing factors.

35. Defendant understands that both defendant and the USAO are free to: (a) supplement the facts by supplying relevant information to the United States Probation and Pretrial Services Office and the Court, (b) correct any and all factual misstatements relating to the Court's Sentencing Guidelines calculations and determination of sentence, and (c) argue on appeal and collateral review that the Court's Sentencing Guidelines calculations and the sentence it chooses to impose are not error, although each party agrees to

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CERTIFICATION OF DEFENDANT'S ATTORNEY

I am AMIR FRIEDMAN's attorney. I have carefully and thoroughly discussed every part of this agreement with my client. Further, I have fully advised my client of his rights, of possible pretrial motions that might be filed, of possible defenses that might be asserted either prior to or at trial, of the sentencing factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), of relevant Sentencing Guidelines provisions, and of the consequences of entering into this agreement. To my knowledge: no promises, inducements, or representations of any kind have been made to my client other than those contained in this agreement; no one has threatened or forced my client in any way to enter into this agreement; my client's decision to enter into this agreement is an informed and voluntary one; and the factual basis set forth in this agreement is sufficient to support my client's entry of a guilty plea pursuant to this agreement.

PA

9/16/19

PAUL S. MEYER

Attorney for Defendant

AMIR FRIEDMAN

Case 2:19-cr-00554-JFW Document 6 Filed 09/17/19 Page 29 of 36 Page ID #:45 EXHIBIT A 1 2 3 4 5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 8 9 No. CR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 10 INFORMATION 11 Plaintiff, [18 U.S.C. § 371: Conspiracy; 12 18 U.S.C. §§ 981(a)(1)(A), 981(a)(1)(C), 982(a)(1), 982(a)(7) and 28 U.S.C. § 13 AMIR FRIEDMAN, 2461(c): Criminal Forfeiture] 14 Defendant. 15 16 17 The United States Attorney charges: 18 GENERAL ALLEGATIONS 19 At times relevant to this Information: 20 Defendant and Related Entities and Individuals 21 Pharmacy Owner A, along with other un-indicted 1. 22 conspirators, owned and operated several compounding pharmacies, 23 including New Age Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("New Age"), located in 24 Beverly Hills, California, within the Central District of 25 California. New Age was reimbursed by health care benefit 26 programs for dispensing prescriptions and other pharmaceuticals, 27 including "custom" over-the-counter drugs, such as Terocin, 28

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which was a pain relief product for minor aches and pains of muscles and joints.

- 2. Unindicted co-conspirator Marketer A was a marketer, based in California, who, through Marketing Entity A, was paid commissions for facilitating the referral of prescriptions for compounded drugs and other pharmaceuticals, including Terocin.
- 3. Defendant AMIR FRIEDMAN was an anesthesiologist licensed in California, who wrote prescriptions for compounded and over-the-counter drugs for patients. Defendant FRIEDMAN caused such prescriptions to be routed to New Age for dispensing, in exchange for kickback and bribe payments from Marketer A.

State Workers' Compensation System

- 4. The California Workers' Compensation System ("CWCS") was a system created by California law to provide insurance covering treatment of injury and illness suffered by individuals in the course of their employment. Under the CWCS, employers were required to purchase workers' compensation insurance policies from insurance carriers to cover their employees. When an employee suffered a covered injury or illness and received medical services, the medical service provider submitted a claim for payment to the relevant insurance carrier, which then paid the claim. Claims were submitted to and paid by the insurance carriers by mail and electronically. The CWCS was governed by various California laws and regulations.
- 5. California law, including the California Business and Professions Code and the California Insurance Code, prohibited

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the offering, delivering, soliciting, or receiving of anything of value in return for referring a patient for medical items or services.

Fiduciary Duties

6. Physicians, among other medical professionals, owed a fiduciary duty to their patients, requiring these fiduciaries to act in the best interest of the patients, and not for their own professional, pecuniary, or personal gain. These fiduciaries owed a duty of honest services to their patients for decisions made relating to the medical care and treatment of those patients, including the recommending and prescribing of pharmaceuticals to such patients. A patient's right to honest services from these fiduciaries included the right not to have the fiduciaries solicit or accept bribes and kickbacks connected to the medical care or treatment of such patients/customers.

Health Care Programs

7. State workers' compensation insurance carriers, along with other public and private plans and contracts that New Age billed for compounded drug prescription reimbursements, were "health care benefit programs," as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 24(b), that affected commerce (collectively, the "Affected Health Care Plans").

Compounded Drugs

8. In general, "compounding" was a practice in which a licensed pharmacist, a licensed physician, or, in the case of an outsourcing facility, a person under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist, combined, mixed, or altered ingredients of

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a drug or multiple drugs to create a drug tailored to the needs of an individual patient. The Food & Drug Administration did not verify the safety, potency, effectiveness, or manufacturing quality of compounded drugs, that is, compounded drugs were not FDA-approved. The California State Board of Pharmacy regulated the practice of compounding in the State of California.

9. Compounded drugs were prescribed by a physician when an FDA-approved drug did not meet the health needs of a particular patient. For example, if a patient were allergic to a specific ingredient in an FDA-approved medication, such as a dye or a preservative, a compounded drug would be prepared excluding the substance that triggered the allergic reaction. Compounded drugs would also be prescribed when a patient could not consume a medication by traditional means, such as an elderly patient or a child who could not swallow an FDA-approved pill and needed the drug in a liquid form that was not otherwise available.

B. OBJECTS OF THE CONSPIRACY

- 10. Beginning by no later than in or about August 2013, and continuing through at least in or about May 2015, in Los Angeles County, within the Central District of California, and elsewhere, defendant FRIEDMAN, Pharmacy Owner A, and Marketer A, and others known and unknown to the United States Attorney, knowingly conspired to commit the following offenses against the United States:
- a. mail fraud, including through the deprivation of honest services, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1341 and 1346;

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 b. wire fraud, including through the deprivation of honest services, in violation of Title 18, United States Code,
 Sections 1343 and 1346; and

c. use of the mails and interstate facilities in aid of bribery, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1952(a)(1) and (3).

C. MANNER AND MEANS OF THE CONSPIRACY

- 11. The objects of the conspiracy were carried out, and to be carried out, in substance, as follows:
- a. Pharmacy Owner A would pay Marketer A kickbacks in exchange for arranging for, recommending, and causing the referral of, pre-formulated prescriptions for compounded drugs and other pharmaceuticals (collectively, "Kickback Tainted Prescriptions") to New Age.
- b. Based on these payments, Marketer A would offer kickbacks and bribes to defendant FRIEDMAN, who, in response to the promise of kickbacks and bribes, would refer and cause the referral of Kickback Tainted Prescriptions to New Age.
- c. New Age would dispense compounded drugs and other pharmaceuticals authorized by the Kickback Tainted

 Prescriptions, send these items to patient-beneficiaries through the mail, and submit the corresponding claims for reimbursement to the Affected Health Care Plans.
- d. Based on these reimbursements, New Age would pay Marketer A, who, in turn, would write checks representing kickback and bribe payments to defendant FRIEDMAN, who would continue to authorize Kickback Tainted Prescriptions.

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D. OVERT ACTS

12. In furtherance of the conspiracy and to accomplish its objects, on or about the following dates, defendant FRIEDMAN and other co-conspirators known and unknown to the United States Attorney, committed and willfully caused others to commit the following overt acts, among others, within the Central District of California and elsewhere:

Overt Act No. 1: On or about August 7, 2013, defendant FRIEDMAN caused Marketer A to issue check number 2032, drawn on Marketing Entity A's Bank of America account ending in 0636 (the "0636 BofA Acct"), in the amount of \$22,000, to defendant FRIEDMAN.

Overt Act No. 2: On or about March 27, 2015, defendant FRIEDMAN caused Marketer A to issue check number 1110, drawn on the 0636 BofA Acct, in the amount of \$40,000, to defendant FRIEDMAN.

Overt Act No. 3: On or about May 28, 2015, defendant FRIEDMAN caused Marketer A to issue check number 1147, drawn on the 0636 BofA, in the amount of \$32,600, to defendant FRIEDMAN.

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FORFEITURE ALLEGATION

[18 U.S.C. §§ 982(a)(7), 981(a)(1)(C) and 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c)]

- 13. Pursuant to Rule 32.2(a), Fed. R. Crim. P., notice is hereby given to defendant FRIEDMAN that the United States will seek forfeiture as part of any sentence in accordance with Title 18, United States Code, Sections 982(a)(7) and 981(a)(1)(C) and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c), in the event of defendant FRIEDMAN's conviction of the offense set forth in this Information.
- 14. Defendant FRIEDMAN so convicted shall forfeit to the United States of America the following:
- (a) all right, title, and interest in any and all property, real or personal, constituting, or derived from, any proceeds traceable to the offense; and
- (b) To the extent such property is not available for forfeiture, a sum of money equal to the total value of the property described in subparagraph (a).
- 15. Pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p), as incorporated by Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c), defendant FRIEDMAN so convicted shall forfeit substitute property, up to the value of the property described in the preceding paragraph if, as the result of any act or omission of defendant FRIEDMAN, the property described in the preceding paragraph or any portion thereof (a) cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence; (b) has been transferred, sold to, or deposited with a third party; (c) has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court; (d) has been substantially

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Case 2:19-cr-00554-JFW Document 6 Filed 09/17/19 Page 36 of 36 Page ID #:52 1 diminished in value; or (e) has been commingled with other 2 property that cannot be divided without difficulty. 3 NICOLA T. HANNA United States Attorney 4 5 6 BRANDON D. FOX Assistant United States Attorney 7 Chief, Criminal Division 8 RANEE A. KATZENSTEIN Assistant United States Attorney 9 Chief, Major Frauds Section 10 KRISTEN A. WILLIAMS Assistant United States Attorney 11 Deputy Chief, Major Frauds Section 12 ASHWIN JANAKI RAM Assistant United States Attorney 13 Major Frauds Section 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Doctor Charged in \$150 Million Healthcare Fraud Scheme Pleads Guilty to Conspiracy

October 28, 2019 By SRTK Shareholders

An anesthesiologist charged along with 24 other entities in a massive fraud scheme has pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to commit honest services mail fraud. Amir Friedman's plea agreement was accepted by the Centra District of California federal court on October 21, and will see him return for sentencing on April 6th. He was accused of receiving almost \$800,000 in kickbacks for prescribing pharmaceuticals, conspiring with a pharmacy owner and a marketer to commit honest services mail and wire fraud. The pharmacy owner and several unindicted co-conspirators controlled several pharmacies, including Beverly Hills' New Age Pharmaceuticals, the compounding pharmacy whose owner had previously been charged in a fraudulent billing scheme that targeted government programs, including the California workers' compensation system, netting over \$900 million in fraudulent billings. That case is scheduled to go to trial November 26th. As the New Age Pharmaceuticals case is still pending and the outcome stands to have a significant impact on other cases and claims, related liens should not be litigated or settled until the trial concludes.



Anesthesiologist pleads guilty in connection to \$150M fraud scheme

Angie Stewart - Monday, October 28th, 2019 Print | Email

A California anesthesiologist pleaded guilty to involvement in a healthcare fraud and kickback scheme, <u>WorkCompCentral</u> reports.

Amir Friedman, MD, of Calabasas, Calif., pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to commit honest services mail fraud in the Central District of California.

The 54-year-old anesthesiologist had also been charged with receiving about \$800,000 in illegal kickbacks to prescribe compounded pharmaceuticals as part of a scheme involving Beverly Hills, Calif.-based New Age Pharmaceuticals.

Primarily targeting workers' compensation carriers, the alleged scheme defrauded Medicare, Medicaid, private carriers and union health benefit plans out of more than \$150 million, according to WorkCompCentral.

More articles on anesthesia:

27 states gained Medicare-certified ASCs from 2017-18
Average salary for 5 key physician specialties
The 6 most common cases migrating to outpatient venues

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